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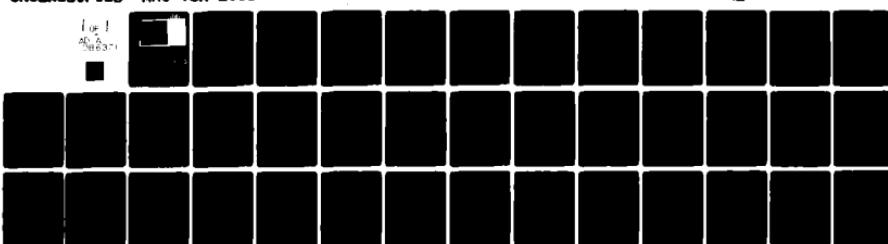
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NOTES ON GENERALIZED BOUNDARY VALUE
PROBLEMS IN BANACH SPACES, I
ADJOINT AND EXTENSION THEORY

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March 1980

(Received July 20, 1979)

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12/49

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9) Technical Summary Report # 2055

14) MSC-TSR-1985/

March 1980

ABSTRACT

15) DAAG29-75-C-0024

Let $A: X \rightarrow Y$ be a densely defined closed operator where X and Y are Banach spaces. Let F be a locally convex topological vector space and $H: X \rightarrow F$ an operator such that $N(H)$ and $D(A)$ have non-trivial intersection and $D(H^*)$ is total over F . We compute A_H^* and A_H^* where A_H is the operator determined by A on $N(H)$ and $A_H(x) = (Ax, Hx)^t$.

We also characterize certain closed extensions of A_H and the adjoints of these extensions. In particular application is made to the problem of determining self-adjoint extensions of symmetric operators restricted by boundary conditions in a Hilbert space.

AMS (MOS) Subject Classifications: 47A05, 34B10.

Key Words: Generalized boundary value problem, boundary operator, adjoint, ordinary differential operator with multipoint boundary conditions.

Work Unit Number 1 - Applied Analysis.

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Sponsored by the United States Army under Contract No. DAAG29-75-C-0024.

SIGNIFICANCE AND EXPLANATION

An important idea in applied mathematics is the notion of the adjoint of an operator. Transposes or conjugate transposes of matrices are examples of adjoints. Knowledge of adjoints can frequently tell us if an equation has a solution. For example, let $Ax = f$ be an equation phrased in terms of a linear operator A . Then the equation has a solution only if f is orthogonal to the null space of A^* . A concrete instance of this abstract principle is the Fredholm alternative for integral equations.

Among other things this paper shows in a general way how to compute the adjoint of an operator restricted by complicated boundary conditions. This technique can be used for example to analyse differential operators such as

$a_0 y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n y$ restricted by multipoint boundary conditions
(e.g., $y^{(j)}(t_i) = a_i$, $0 \leq j \leq n-1$, $0 \leq i \leq k$, $k \geq n$) or interface conditions
 $(y^{(j)}(t_i^+) - y^{(j)}(t_i^-)) = a_{ij}$.

Multipoint boundary conditions arise in the theory of beams or plates with interior point loads, and also the mathematical theory of splines. Interface conditions arise in problems of diffusion through parallel "slabs" with different properties (e.g., nuclear reactors or the study of shock waves). Adjoints of such differential operators also are encountered when one attempts to derive Euler-Lagrange equations for constrained minimization problems.

Our method is very general and is designed to work for partial differential, integral and functional differential operators as well as differential operators. Part I presents some of the abstract machinery to solve the problem. Part II will apply this machinery to concrete and applied problems of the type mentioned above.

NOTES ON GENERALIZED BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS

IN BANACH SPACES, I

ADJOINT AND EXTENSION THEORY

R. C. Brown⁺

§1. Introduction

Suppose X, Y are Banach spaces and $A: X \rightarrow Y$ is a densely defined closed operator.

Let H be an operator having domain in X and range in a locally convex topological vector space (l.c.t.v.s.) F . Assume that $D(A) \cap N(H)$ is nontrivial. Then the system

$$\begin{aligned} Ax &= f \\ Hx &= r \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

is called a generalized boundary value problem (b.v.p.). We call the first equation of (1.1) the operator part of the b.v.p. and the second the boundary condition. H is the boundary operator. If $r = 0$ the problem is said to be homogenous, otherwise it is nonhomogenous.

In the nonhomogenous case, (1.1) determines an operator $A_H: X \rightarrow Y \times F$ and in the homogenous case an operator $A_H \subset A: X \rightarrow Y$ on

$$D(A_H) := \{x \in D(A); Hx = 0\} .$$

In this paper we are going to construct the adjoints A_H^* and A_H^{**} and compare their structure. Knowledge of A_H^* and A_H^{**} yield at once statements of Fredholm Alternative solvability conditions for the original b.v.p. We will also be interested in the following extension problem. Suppose A and $B: Y^* \rightarrow X^*$ are 1-1 and $B^* \supset A$. Let $K: Y^* \rightarrow G$ (G a l.c.t.v.s.) be a boundary operator. Then (roughly speaking)

$$A_H \subset A \subset B_K^* . \tag{1.2}$$

One can now ask for the structure of all closed extensions of A_H which are restriction of B_K^* . In the special case when $X = Y = \text{Hilbert space}$ and $H = K$, A_H is symmetric, and the

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problem amounts the determination of all self-adjoint extensions of A_H .

Both the adjoint and extension problems for generalized b.v.p. have been investigated in several recent papers, notably [5], [6], [9]. In [6] for example A is a linear relation in $X \times Y$ and $A_H = A \cap {}^*B$ where *B is the preadjoint of a finite dimensional subspace B in $Y^* \times X^*$. Such a representation is always possible if H is continuous on $G(A)$ and F is finite dimensional. This "subspace" interpretation of A_H leads to an elegant construction of $(A \cap {}^*B)^*$ and also to a solution of the extension problem when (in our notation)

$$\dim G(B_K^*)/G(A_H) < \infty .$$

The contributions of the present paper are twofold. In the first place we extend the theory by letting F be an infinite dimensional topological vector space. This setting is a natural one for it allows consideration of problems with infinitely many boundary conditions - for example, singular differential operators with infinitely many point and/or interface conditions. Secondly (and of equal significance) there is a change in point of view which distinguishes this paper from [6]. We represent the boundary condition directly in terms of the null space of the boundary operator given in the problem. Thus we bypass the task of finding *B . Furthermore because much of the theory presented here is an abstraction of ideas in the writers earlier papers [2], [3] on Stieltjes b.v.p., our technique gives simple formulas and characterizations which are easy to apply both to this and other types of concrete b.v.p.

We now briefly summarize the paper. Notational conventions and fundamental definitions are introduced in Section 2.2. Here in particular we discuss the notion of an abstract boundary condition and prove that every closed restriction of a closed linear relation A is an " A_H " with reference to a certain l.c.t.v.s. F and a boundary operator H . Section 3 is devoted to the computation of A_H^* . F is assumed to be both finite and infinite dimensional; and significant differences in the structure of the adjoint are pointed out. In the infinite dimensional case we first assume that $G(-A^*)$ is complemented (Theorem 3.6). However, since this is an inconvenient hypothesis in a non Hilbert space setting we investigate several ways in which it can be weakened.

The final result (Corollary 3.14) is an especially simple construction of A_H^* when A is 1-1. We illustrate this construction by an example. Section 4 solves the extension problem mentioned above: first in the finite dimensional case and secondly for extensions having closed range. Finally §5 treats the nonhomogenous case. A_H^* is determined and its structure compared with A_H^* .

Although we occasionally illustrate the theory with examples, most applications to Stieltjes, and interface b.v.p., to evolution and functional differential operators, and to calculus of variations and control theory (extending some preliminary ideas already presented in [3]) will be reserved for the second part of this paper.

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§2. Notation and Preliminaries

If T is a linear operator or relation $D(T)$, $R(T)$, $N(T)$ will stand for its domain, range, and null space respectively. T^* denotes the conjugate transpose, dual, adjoint or pre-adjoint of a matrix, space, or linear mapping according to the context, (we write the transpose of a matrix M as M^t). The notation \bar{S} or the term "closed" signify the weak* closure of a set $S \subset X$ if X is a dual space; otherwise we are referring to the closure of S in the topology of X . Similarly, if X is a dual space, S is said to be "complemented" in X if H is complemented with respect to the weak* topology (thus in particular the projection associated with S is weak* continuous). Otherwise "complemented" means complemented with respect to the norm topology. Finally, in the same vein S means either the preannihilator, i.e.,

$$\{s \in X : [s, s'] = 0, s' \in S\}$$

or the annihilator of S , i.e.,

$$\{s \in X^* : [s', s] = 0, s' \in S\} .$$

If X is a space and X^* is its dual $[\cdot, \cdot]$ signifies the sesquilinear pairing on $X \times X^*$ given by

$$[x, x^*] = \overline{x^*(x)} .$$

If X, Y are spaces and X^+ is total on X and Y^+ is total on Y we define a pairing on $(X \times Y) \times (X^+ \times Y^+)$ by

$$[(x, y), (x^+, y^+)] := [y, y^+] + [x, x^+] .$$

If X and Y are normed we define a norm as $X \times Y$ by

$$\|(x, y)\| := \|x\| + \|y\| .$$

A linear relation $A: X \rightarrow Y$ where X, Y are linear spaces is a set valued mapping whose graph $G(A)$ is a subspace of $X \times Y$. Unless otherwise mentioned all relations are assumed closed; i.e., to have closed graph. For $\alpha \in D(A)$ we denote the image of α in $R(A)$ by $A(\alpha)$; the notation $(\alpha, A\alpha)$ will signify an arbitrary element in $G(A)$ such that $A\alpha \in A(\alpha)$.

It is easily checked that $A(0)$ is a subspace of $R(A)$ and elements $\beta, \alpha \in A(\alpha)$ if and only if $\beta \in \alpha \text{ mod } A(0)$; i.e., the induced mapping $A': X \rightarrow X/A(0)$ is an operator. A relation is an operator if and only if it is single valued; i.e., if and only if $A(0) = 0$. If A is a closed operator $D(A)$ is a Banach space with respect to the graph topology defined by the norm

$$\|x\| := \|x\|_X + \|Ax\|_Y$$

A is then a continuous operator with respect to the graph topology. We will also write $B \subset A$ if $G(B) \subset G(A)$; in this case B is said to be a restriction of A and A is called an extension of B .

2.1 Definition. The adjoint $A^*: Y^* \rightarrow X^*$ of $A: X \rightarrow Y$ is the relation with graph

$$\{(\alpha, \beta): [y, \alpha] - [x, \beta] = 0; (x, y) \in G(A)\}.$$

2.2 Definition. The preadjoint of $B^*: Y^* \rightarrow X^*$ is the relation with graph

$$\{(\alpha, \beta): [\alpha, y] - [\beta, x] = 0; (x, y) \in G(B)\}.$$

Following the spirit of the policy introduced above, for closures, complements, and annihilators, A^* will mean either the adjoint or the preadjoint of A depending on the context. A more complete discussion of the properties of adjoint and preadjoint relations may be found in [1] or [6]. We specifically mention here only a generalization for relations of the classical Banach closed range Theorem for operators (see [6] for the proof).

2.3 Theorem. If $A: X \rightarrow Y$ is a closed relation then norm closure of $R(A)$ is equivalent to both the norm and weak* closure of $R(A^*)$. Similarly if $B: Y^* \rightarrow X^*$ is a weak* closed relation the norm closure of $R(B^*)$ is equivalent to both the norm and weak* closure of $R(B)$.

Suppose B is a (closed) restriction of a relation $A: X \rightarrow Y$. Define an operator

$$H: G(A) \rightarrow (G(B))^{1*}$$

by

$$H(y, Ay) \circ (\alpha, \beta) = [Ay, \alpha] + [y, \beta], (\alpha, \beta) \in G(B)^1$$

$(G(B)^1)^*$ under the weak* topology is a l.c.t.v.s. By the definition of this topology H is

continuous. It is clear that the nullspace of H is exactly $G(B)$. We fix these ideas with a definition.

2.4 Definition. Let $A: X \rightarrow Y$ be a relation and F a l.c.t.v.s. Then an operator $H: X \times Y \rightarrow F$ such that $D(H) \supset G(A)$ is called a boundary operator provided $D(H^*)$ is total over F , and the condition $H(y, Ay) = 0$ is called a boundary condition.

In terms of Definition 2.4 the previous discussion has shown.

2.5 Lemma. B is a closed restriction of A if and only if $B = A_H$. The boundary operator H is continuous with range in a l.c.t.v.s. If A is an operator H can be viewed as an operator such that $D(H) \supset D(A)$ which is continuous in the graph topology on $G(A)$.

The importance of Lemma 2.5 is "existential": every restriction of A is determined by a certain "canonical" boundary condition. In most cases however a boundary operator H is given a priori; it and the canonical operator supplied by the Lemma may not be the same (only equivalent in the sense that their null spaces are the same). Indeed the canonical operator may be hard to find. Therefore the results in this paper will be expressed solely in terms of an arbitrary boundary operator considered to be given in the problem and Lemma 2.5 will be used only as a theorem proving tool.

We close this section by mentioning a simple result frequently used in the proofs of this paper.

2.6 Lemma. (Linear dependence principle). Let $\psi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, and $\phi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be linear functionals such that

$$N(\phi) \supset \bigcap N(\psi_i) .$$

Then (provided $\phi \neq 0$)

$$\phi = \sum c_i \psi_i$$

where not all of the constants c_i are zero.

Proof. See [10] p. 62. ||

§3. The Adjoint of A_H

Let $A: X \rightarrow Y$ be a closed densely defined operator and let H be a boundary operator for A . In this section we determine A_H^* in terms of A^* and H^* .

As stated in Definition 2.4, $X \times Y \supset D(H) \supset G(A)$. Hence $H^*: F^* \rightarrow X^* \times Y^*$ is in general a relation (unless H is densely defined) and $H^*(0)$ is a subspace of

$$G(-A^*): = \{(y, -A^*y)\} .$$

We have assumed that $D(H^*)$ is at least total over F . To see the significance of this assumption, let (V_ϕ, U_ϕ) denote an arbitrary representative in $H^*(\phi)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} [H(y, Ay), \phi] &= [(Ay, y), H^*(\phi)] , \quad (†) \\ &= [Ay, V_\phi] + [y, U_\phi] . \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

Since F endowed with the weak topology relative to $D(H^*)$ is a l.c.t.v.s. (see [10] p. 62) such that $F^* = D(H^*)$ the above equation shows that $H: G(A) \rightarrow F$ is now "weakly" continuous. Thus (provided $D(H^*)$ is total) we can assume with no loss of generality that H is continuous on $G(A)$ by redefining the topology on F if necessary.

3.1 Definition.

$$\begin{aligned} D_H^+ &= D(A^*) + \{V_\phi: \phi \in F^*\} . \\ \tilde{D}_H^+ &= D(A^*) + \overline{\pi_1(R(H^*))} \end{aligned}$$

where π_1 denotes projection on Y^* .

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(z) &= \{\phi: z - V_\phi \in D(A^*)\} . \\ \psi(z) &= \{(\psi_1, \psi_2) \in \overline{R(H^*)}: z - \psi_1 \in D(A^*)\} . \end{aligned}$$

Further, let A_H^+ , \tilde{A}_H^+ be the relations in $Y^* \times X^*$ such that

(†) This formally "wrong" inner product can be corrected by either regarding H as defined in $G(A^{-1})$ or by writing $[(y, Ay), H^*(\phi)]$ with $H^*(\phi) \in G((-A^*)^{-1})$. For notational reasons we wish to avoid either option. We hope the reader will tolerate this slight abuse of language.

$$G(A_H^+) := \{(z, A^*(z - v_\phi) - u_\phi) : \phi \in \phi(z)\}$$

$$G(\tilde{A}_H^+) := \{z, A^*(z - \psi_1) - \psi_2 : (\psi_1, \psi_2) \in \psi(z)\} .$$

3.2 Lemma. The following is true:

- (1) A_H^+ is well defined modulo representatives (v_ϕ, u_ϕ) in $H^*(\phi)$.
- (2) $D_H^+ = D(A^*) + \{v_\phi : \phi \in F^*\} .$
- (3) $A^* \subset A_H^+ \subset \tilde{A}_H^+ .$
- (4) $A_H^+(0) = A^*(v_\phi) - u_\phi : \phi \in \phi(0) \} .$
 $\tilde{A}_H^+(0) = \overline{A_H^+(0)}$
 $= \{A^*(\psi_1) - \psi_2 : (\psi_1, \psi_2) \in \psi(0)\} .$

Proof. We demonstrate only (1) since (2) - (4) are immediate from the Definition. Suppose $(v_\phi, u_\phi), (v'_\phi, u'_\phi) \in H^*(\phi)$. Since

$$(v_\phi - v'_\phi, u_\phi - u'_\phi) \in H^*(0) = G(-A^*) ,$$

it is clear that

$$u'_\phi - u_\phi = A^*(v_\phi - v'_\phi)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} A^*(z - v'_\phi) - u'_\phi - (A^*(z - v_\phi) - u_\phi) &= \\ A^*(v_\phi - v'_\phi) - (u_\phi - u'_\phi) &= 0 . \parallel \end{aligned}$$

3.3 Theorem. $\underline{A_H^{+*}} = A_H^+ .$

Proof. Since $A_H^+ \supset A^*$, $A_H^{+*} \subset A^{**} = A$. Thus if $(y, Ay) \in G(A_H^{+*})$

$$\begin{aligned} [Ay, z] - [y, A_H^+ z] &= [Ay, z] - [y, A^*(z - v_\phi) - u_\phi] \\ &= [Ay, v_\phi] + [y, u_\phi] \\ &= [Hy, \phi] \\ &= 0 . \parallel \end{aligned}$$

Since $D(H^*)$ is total, $Hy = 0$ and $y \in D(A_H)$. Thus $A_H^{+*} \subset A_H$. However if $y \in D(A_H)$ (so that $Hy = 0$), the above computation shows immediately that $A_H \subset A_H^{+*}$.

3.4 Theorem. If F is finite dimensional $A_H^{+*} = A_H^+$.

Proof. In view of Theorem 3.3 it is only necessary to prove that $G(A_H^{+*}) \subset G(A_H^+)$. Let $(\alpha, \beta) \in G(A_H^{+*})$. Define the functional $\psi_{\alpha\beta}: G(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by

$$\psi_{\alpha\beta}(x) := [Ax, \alpha] - [x, \beta] .$$

Since

$$N(\psi_{\alpha\beta}) \supset G(A_H) = N(H) \cap G(A) ,$$

it follows by Lemma 2.6 that

$$\begin{aligned} [Ax, \alpha] - [x, \beta] &= [H(x, Ax), \phi] \\ &= [(Ax, x), H_{\phi}^+] \\ &= [Ax, V_{\phi}] + [x, U_{\phi}] \end{aligned}$$

for some ϕ in F^* . Transposing we conclude that $\alpha - V_{\phi} \in D(A^+)$ and $\beta = A^+(\alpha - V_{\phi}) - U_{\phi}$.

We now consider the case where F is infinite dimensional.

3.5 Lemma. If $G(-A^*)$ is complemented there exists an operator $H^+: F^* \rightarrow G(-A^*)'$ such that

$$[Hy, \phi] = [(Ay, y), H_{\phi}^+] .$$

Proof. Let

$$H_{(\phi)}^+ := (I - P)H_{(\phi)}^* \quad (3.2)$$

where P is the projection of $Y^* \times X^*$ onto $G(-A^*)$. That an element of $H_{(\phi)}^+$ satisfies (3.1) is obvious. If $(V_{\phi}^+, U_{\phi}^+), (V_{\phi}^{+*}, U_{\phi}^{+*}) \in H_{(\phi)}^+$ then it follows from (3.1) that

$$(V_{\phi}^+ - V_{\phi}^{+*}, U_{\phi}^+ - U_{\phi}^{+*}) \in G(-A^*) .$$

Since

$$(V_{\phi}^+ - V_{\phi}^{+*}, U_{\phi}^+ - U_{\phi}^{+*}) \in G(-A^*)$$

by (3.2),

$$V_{\phi}^+ = V_{\phi}^{+*}, U_{\phi}^+ = U_{\phi}^{+*} .$$

3.6 Theorem. If $G(-A^*)$ is complemented $A_H^* = \tilde{A}_H^*$.

Proof. By Theorem 3.3 and the standard theory of adjoints $A_H^* = \tilde{A}_H^*$. Thus it suffices to show that $\tilde{A}_H^* = \tilde{A}_H^*$. To this end suppose that $\langle z_n \rangle$ is a net in D_H^* converging to z in the weak* topology of Y^* and that $\beta_n \in A_H^* z_n$ is the general term of a net converging to β in the weak* topology of X^* . Using Lemma 3.5 we write

$$(v_\phi, u_\phi) = (v_\phi^+, u_\phi^+) + (\tilde{v}_\phi, \tilde{u}_\phi)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} (v_\phi^+, u_\phi^+) &= (I - P)(v_\phi, u_\phi) \in G(-A^*)^* \\ (\tilde{v}_\phi, \tilde{u}_\phi) &= P(v_\phi, u_\phi) \in G(-A^*) \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

Since

$$z_n - v_{\phi_n}^+ \in D(A^*)$$

and

$$\beta_n \in A^*(z_n - v_{\phi_n}^+) - u_{\phi_n}^+ = A^*(z_n - v_{\phi_n}^+) - u_{\phi_n}^+ \quad ,$$

(c.f. Lemma 3.2 (1)),

$$(z_n - v_{\phi_n}^+, - (\beta_n + u_{\phi_n}^+)) \in G(-A^*) \quad . \quad (3.4)$$

Adding (3.3) and (3.4) we obtain $(z_n, - \beta_n)$. Hence

$$(v_{\phi_n}^+, u_{\phi_n}^+) = (I - P)(z_n, - \beta_n) \quad (3.5)$$

$$(z_n - v_{\phi_n}^+, - (\beta_n + u_{\phi_n}^+)) = P(z_n, \beta_n) \quad . \quad (3.6)$$

We conclude that the net $\langle v_{\phi_n}^+, u_{\phi_n}^+ \rangle$ converges to (ψ_1, ψ_2) in $\overline{R(H^*)} \subset \overline{R(H^*)}$. Finally,

(3.5), (3.6) and the closure of $G(-A^*)$ imply that

$$(z - \psi_1, - (\beta + \psi_2)) \in G(-A^*) \quad ,$$

i.e.,

$$(z, \beta) \in G(\tilde{A}_H^+)$$

and thus $\overline{A}_H^+ \subset \tilde{A}_H^+$.

To show the reverse inclusion, suppose $(y, Ay) \in G(A_H)$ and $(z, A^*(a - \psi_1) - \psi_2) \in G(A_H^+)$. Since

$$[Ay, z - \psi_1] = [y, A^*(z - \psi_1)] ,$$

it follows that

$$[Ay, z] - [y, A^*(z - \psi_1) - \psi_2] = [Ay, \psi_1] + [y, \psi_2] .$$

Since $(\psi_1, \psi_2) \in \overline{R(H^*)}$ and weak* closed sets are also closed, given $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $(v_{\phi_\epsilon}, u_{\phi_\epsilon})$ such that

$$|\psi_1 - v_{\phi_\epsilon}| < \epsilon / (\|Ay\| + \|y\|)$$

$$|\psi_2 - u_{\phi_\epsilon}| < \epsilon / (\|Ay\| + \|y\|) .$$

Consequently

$$\begin{aligned} |[Ay, z] - [y, A^*(z - \psi_1) - \psi_2]| &\leq \\ |[Ay, \psi_1 - v_{\phi_\epsilon}] + [y, \psi_2 - u_{\phi_\epsilon}]| &\leq \epsilon \end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

(recall that $[Ay, v_{\phi_\epsilon}] + [y, u_{\phi_\epsilon}] = 0$ for y in $D(A_H)$). It follows from (3.7) that

$$[Ay, z] - [y, \tilde{A}_H^+ z] = 0 ,$$

proving that

$$\tilde{A}_H^+ \supset A_H^* = \overline{A}_H^+ . \quad \|$$

3.7 Corollary. $\tilde{A}_H^* = A_H$.

Proof. Immediate from Theorem 3.6 and the fact that $\tilde{A}_H^+ = \overline{A}_H^+$. $\|$

3.8 Corollary. If $R(H)$ is a Banach space $A_H^+ = \tilde{A}_H^+ = A_H^*$.

Proof. By Theorem 2.3 $R(H^*)$ is closed and the assertion is immediate from Definition 3.1.

If X and Y are Hilbert spaces $G(-A^*)$ is trivially complemented. But almost nothing seems known about this concept in other spaces. (It is not even clear for example if the fact that $G(A)$ is complemented implies that $G(-A^*)$ is complemented). We can however demonstrate the following sufficient condition that $G(-A^*)$ be (strongly) complemented in general Banach spaces.

3.9 Theorem. If A is a generalized Fredholm operator; i.e., $N(A)$ and $R(A)$ are complemented spaces in X and Y , then $G(-A^*)$ is complemented.

Proof. It is well known (e.g. [4]) that if A is a generalized Fredholm operator then so is A^* and that the class of generalized Fredholm operators is equivalent to the class of operators admitting a generalized inverse, in other words, a bounded linear operator $A^+: Y \rightarrow X$ satisfying the relations

$$\begin{aligned} AA^+A &= A \\ A^+AA^+ &= A^+ . \end{aligned}$$

Hence there exists a generalized inverse A^{**} for A^* - in fact $A^{**} = A^{+*}$. Let J be the operator defined by $J(x) = -x$. Define $\tilde{A}^{**}: Y^* \rightarrow X^*$ by

$$\tilde{A}^{**} := A^{**} J A^* A^{**} .$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} (-A^*)\tilde{A}^{**}(-A^*)(x) &= JA^* A^{**} JA^* A^{**} JA^*(x) \\ &= JA^* A^{**} J^2 A^*(x) \\ &= -A^* x . \end{aligned}$$

Also

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A}^{**}(-A^* A^{**}) &= A^{**} JA^* A^{**} JA^* A^{**} JA^* A^{**} \\ &= A^{**} JA^* A^{**} J^2 A^* A^{**} \\ &= \tilde{A}^{**} . \end{aligned}$$

Thus $-A^*$ is a generalized Fredholm operator. Let Q be a projection on $R(-A^*)$ (e.g., $A^* A^{**}$). Let S be a projection on $N(-A^*) = N(A^*)$. Define $P: Y^* \times X^* \rightarrow G(-A^*)$ by

$$P(y^*, x^*) = ((I-S) \tilde{A}^* Q x^* + S y^*, Q x^*)$$

P is obviously continuous and onto since

$$P(y^*, -A^* y^*) = (y^*, -A^* y^*) .$$

Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned} P^2(y^*, x^*) &= P((I-S) \tilde{A}^* Q x^* + S y^*, Q x^*) \\ &= ((I-S) \tilde{A}^* Q^2 x^* + 0 + S^2 y^*) \\ &= P(y^*, x^*) . \parallel \end{aligned}$$

The inconvenience of Theorem 3.9 is that it requires that $R(A)$ is closed at least if Y is a general Banach space. Since we do not know any other sufficient condition, it seems worthwhile to explore ways in which the hypothesis that $G(-A^*)$ be complemented can be weakened. We devote the remainder of this section to this task.

The next theorem and its two corollaries are generalizations of Theorem 3.9; while Theorem 3.13 and Corollary 3.14 represent a new approach.

3.10 Theorem. If $G(- (A + \lambda I)^*)$ is complemented for some λ then $A_H^* = \tilde{A}_H^*$.

Proof. Let $A_\lambda := A + \lambda I$. Then by Theorem 3.9 $A_{\lambda H}^* = \tilde{A}_{\lambda H}^*$. But $A_{\lambda H}^* = A_H^* + \bar{\lambda} I$. Therefore

$$A_H^* = \tilde{A}_{\lambda H}^* - \bar{\lambda} I . \quad (3.8)$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} [Hy, \phi] &= [Ay + \lambda y, v_{\lambda \phi}] + [y, u_{\lambda \phi}] \\ &= [Ay, v_\phi] + [y, u_\phi] . \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$0 = [Ay, v_{\lambda \phi} - v_\phi] + [y, \bar{\lambda} v_{\lambda \phi} + u_{\lambda \phi} - u_\phi] .$$

And so

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\lambda \phi} - v_\phi &\in D(A^*) \\ \bar{\lambda} v_{\lambda \phi} + u_{\lambda \phi} - u_\phi &= A^*(v_\phi - v_{\lambda \phi}) . \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

From (3.9) we conclude that

$$D_\lambda^+ = D^+ .$$

Further

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{\lambda H}^+(z) &= A^*(a - v_{\lambda\phi}) + \bar{\lambda}(z - v_{\lambda\phi}) - u_{\lambda\phi} \\
 &= A^*(z - v_{\lambda\phi} + v_\phi - v_\phi) + \\
 &\quad \bar{\lambda}(z - v_{\lambda\phi} + v_\phi - v_\phi) - u_{\lambda\phi} \\
 &= A^*(z - v_\phi) + A^*(v_\phi - v_{\lambda\phi}) + \\
 &\quad \bar{\lambda}(z - v_\phi) + \bar{\lambda}(v_\phi - v_{\lambda\phi}) - u_{\lambda\phi} \\
 &= A^*(z - v_\phi) + \bar{\lambda}v_{\lambda\phi} + u_{\lambda\phi} - u_\phi \\
 &\quad + \bar{\lambda}(z - v_\phi) + \bar{\lambda}v_\phi - \bar{\lambda}v_{\lambda\phi} - u_\phi - \\
 &\quad u_{\lambda\phi} \\
 &= A^*(z - v_\phi) + \bar{\lambda}z - u_\phi \\
 &= A_H^+ z + \bar{\lambda}z .
 \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\overline{A_H^+ + \lambda I} = \tilde{A}_H^+ + \bar{\lambda}I ,$$

it follows from Theorem 3.8 that $\tilde{A}_{\lambda H}^+ = \tilde{A}_H^+ + \bar{\lambda}I$. By (3.8)

$$A_H^* = \tilde{A}_H^+ . \quad ||$$

3.11 Corollary. If $A + \lambda I$ is a generalized Fredholm operator for some λ and x, y are reflexive or if $A + \lambda I$ is Fredholm then

$$A_H^* = \tilde{A}_H^+ .$$

3.12 Corollary. Suppose A is a differential operator. Then if A has a nonempty essential resolvent

$$A_H^* = \tilde{A}_H^+ .$$

Proof. If A has nonempty essential resolvent $\rho(A)$, $A + \lambda I$ is Fredholm for $\lambda \in \rho(A)$ (cf. [8] Ch. VI.). ||

3.13 Theorem. Suppose $N(A^*)$ is complemented in Y^* and $H = MoA$. Assume that $\overline{D(M)}^\perp$ is complemented in Y^* and that $D(M^*)$ is total over F . Define A_H^+ , \tilde{A}_H^+ as in Definition 3.1 (taking $V_\phi \in M^*(\phi)$, $U_\phi = 0$). Then

$$A_H^* = \tilde{A}_H^+ = \bar{A}_H^+ .$$

Proof. It is readily verified that $A_H^* = A_H^+$ and that $A_H^*(z)$ is independent of the choice V_ϕ in $M^*(\phi)$. It remains to check that $A_H^+ = \tilde{A}_H^+$. Since the technique is the same as in the proof of Theorem 3.6 we only sketch the main steps. Note first that

$$G(A^*) + (PR(M^*), 0) \quad (3.10)$$

where P is the projection on $N(A^*)$ is a direct sum. Let (z_n) be net converging weak* to z in D_H^+ . Let (β_n) be a net such that $\beta_n \in A_H^+$ and β_n converges β weak* to β . Let Q be the projection of Y^* onto $\overline{(D(M))^\perp}$. Then $QM_\phi^* \in M^*(\phi)$ and is an admissible V_ϕ .

Now

$$\begin{aligned} (z_n, \beta_n) &= (z_n - (I - P)QM_\phi^* \phi_n, PQM_\phi^* \phi_n, \beta_n) \\ &\quad + (PQM_\phi^* \phi_n, 0) . \end{aligned}$$

Since the first term of this expression is in $G(A^*)$ it follows by (3.10) that

$$PQM_\phi^* \phi_n = R(z_n, \beta_n)$$

where R is a weak* continuous projection in X to $(N(A^*)^\perp, 0)$. Therefore the nets $(PQM_\phi^* \phi_n)$ and $((I - P)QM_\phi^* \phi_n)$ converge weak*. Hence $QM_\phi^* \phi_n \rightarrow \psi$ in $R(M^*)$. ||

3.14 Corollary. Suppose A is 1-1 and $N(A^*)$ is complemented. Let $A^*: Y \rightarrow X$ satisfy $A^*A = I$. Assume further that $D(HA^*)^\perp$ is complemented and $D(HA^*)^*$ is total over F . Let $V_\phi \in (HA^*)^*(\phi)$, $U_\phi = 0$. Then

$$A_H^* = \tilde{A}_H^+ .$$

$$A_H^* = \tilde{A}_H^* .$$

Proof. Let $M = HA^+$. Then the hypotheses of Theorem 3.13 are satisfied.

Corollary 3.14 shows that in the case of 1-1 operators A the hypothesis that $G(-A^*)$ is complemented can be replaced by weaker conditions. Moreover HA^+ and $(HA^*)^*$ are usually easy to calculate (A^+ can often be identified with a Green's function).

The following example is intended to illustrate some of the ideas in this section with special reference to Corollary 3.14.

3.15 Example. Let $A: L^1[0, \infty) \rightarrow L^1[0, \infty)$ be given by y'' on

$$D = \{y \in L^1[0, \infty): y(0) = y'(0) = 0; y' \text{ is}$$

absolutely continuous and $y'' \in L^1[0, \infty)\}$.

Let F be the space of sequences C . Let F^+ be the space C_{00} of sequences with finitely many nonzero terms. Define a pairing on $C \times C_{00}$ by

$$[\alpha, \beta] = \sum_i \alpha_i \beta_i, \alpha \in C, \beta \in C_{00} .$$

Then F^+ is total. Under the weak and weak* topologies F and F^+ are l.c.t.v.s. such that $F^* = F^+$ and $F^{+*} = F$.

Define $H: D \rightarrow F$ by

$$Hy = \langle y(n) \rangle .$$

$$A^+ = \int_0^t (t-s)(\cdot) ds .$$

A is obviously 1-1. It is known, see [8] Ch. VI, that $A^*: L^\infty[0, \infty) \rightarrow L^\infty[0, \infty)$ is given by z'' on

$$D^* = \{z \in L^\infty[0, \infty): z' \text{ is absolutely continuous and}$$

$$z'' \in L^\infty[0, \infty); \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \overline{z(t)} z'(t) - \overline{z(t)}' z(t) = 0, \quad y \in D\} .$$

Then on $R(A)$, $A^+ A = I$ and

$$HA^+ w = \left\langle \int_0^n (n-s) w(s) ds \right\rangle, w \in R(A) .$$

Since $N(A^*)$ is finite dimensional it is complemented. Also

$$\overline{D(HA^+)^*}^\perp = \overline{R(A)}^\perp = N(A^*) .$$

This discussion shows that the hypotheses of Corollary 3.14 are satisfied. It is easily verified that $D(HA^+)^* = C_{00}$ and that $R(HA^+)^*$ consists of the space of piecewise linear functions of compact support with corners on a finite subset of \mathbb{Z}_+ . A simple limiting argument (see [3] §5.5 for similar reasoning) implies that $R(HA^+)^*$ consists of piecewise linear functions in $L^\infty[0, \infty]$ with infinitely many corners.

Application of Definition 3.1 and Corollary 3.14 now gives the following characterization of A_H^* .

$$D(A_H^*) = \{z \in L^\infty[0, \infty) : z' \text{ is absolutely continuous on } (n, n+1), n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ ;$$

$$z' \text{ has jumps on } \mathbb{Z}_+; \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\overline{z(t)} y'(t) - (z'(t) + \sum_{n < t} (z'(n^+) - z'(n^-))y'(t)) = 0, y \in DA_H^* .$$

$$A_H^* \text{ is given by } z'' \text{ on } D(A_H^*).$$

Note further that since

$$[Ay, z] = [y, A_H^* z] = [Hy, \phi]$$

H (and also HA^+): $D \rightarrow F$ is continuous if D is given the graph topology and F the weak topology defined above.

It is easy to show that $R(A)$ is dense and not surjective in $L^\infty[0, \infty)$. Hence by Theorem 2.3 $R(A^*)$ is not closed. Further $R(A_H^*) = R(A^*)$. Applying the closed range theorem again we see that $R(A_H)$ is not closed either, so that the closure of $R(A)$ is not affected by the perturbation H . Obviously this fact can be generalized to give the following result.

3.16 Corollary. Let the hypotheses of Theorem 3.6 or Theorem 3.13 be satisfied then $R(A_H)$ is closed if and only if $R(A)$ is closed.

§4. Extension Theory

Suppose $A: X \rightarrow Y$ and $B: Y^* \rightarrow X^*$ are densely defined operators such that $B^* \supset A$. If $H: X \rightarrow F$, $K: Y^* \rightarrow G$ are boundary operators for A and B then

$$A_H \subset A \subset B^* \subset B_K^* .$$

The purpose of this section is to determine the structure of all relations between A_H and B_K^* .

We make the following assumptions concerning A_H and B_K^* :

- (1) $N(A^*)$ and $N(B^*)$ are complemented spaces.
- (2) $H = M \circ A$, $K = N \circ B$ where $D(M) \supset R(B^*)$ and $D(N) \supset R(A^*)$.
- (3) $D(M^*)$ and $D(N^*)$ are total over F and G .
- (4) $\overline{D(M)}^\perp$ and $\overline{D(N)}^\perp$ are complemented spaces.

It follows from Theorem 3.13 that $A_H^* = \tilde{A}_H^+$ and $B_K^* = \tilde{B}_K^+$. In \tilde{A}_H^+ $\psi_1 \in \overline{R(M^*)}$ and $\psi_2 = 0$. Similarly for \tilde{B}_K^+ $\psi_1 \in \overline{R(N^*)}$, $\psi_2 = 0$. (To avoid confusion we write " ψ_1 " in \tilde{B}_K^+ as " η_1 " when we are discussing A_H^* and B_K^* at the same time).

We consider first the case when $\dim \overline{G(B_K^*)/G(A_H^*)} < \infty$. Two preliminary lemmas will be required.

4.1 Lemma. Suppose $S: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ and $T: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m$ are operators such that $N(T) \supset N(S)$. Then $T = MS$ where M is a $m \times n$ matrix. If furthermore the component functionals of T are linearly independent, $m \leq n$ and M is of full rank.

Proof. Let π_i be the projection onto the i^{th} coordinate of \mathbb{C}^n or \mathbb{C}^m . Since

$$\ker \pi_i(T) \supset N(T) \supset N(S) = \cap \ker \pi_i(S) ,$$

it follows by Lemma 2.6 that

$$\pi_i(T) = c_i^t S, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad c_i^t \in \mathbb{C}^n .$$

Choose M to be the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_1^t \\ \vdots \\ c_m^t \end{pmatrix}$$

Suppose the component functionals $\pi_i(T)$ are linearly independent. If the rows of M are not linearly independent there exists $d \in \mathbb{C}^m$ such that $d^t M = 0$. Hence

$$d^t T = d^t (MS) = (d^t M)S = 0 ,$$

contradicting the independence of the component functionals of T . Thus $\text{rank } M = m$ and since $\text{row rank} = \text{column rank } m \leq n$.

4.2. Lemma. (A generalized Green's Identity). Suppose that $A: X \rightarrow Y$, $B: Y^* \rightarrow X^*$ are relations such that $A \subset B^*$ and

$$\dim G(A^*)/G(B) = G(B^*)/G(A) = n < \infty . \quad (4.1)$$

Then there exist an $n \times n$ nonsingular matrix \tilde{B} and continuous operators $J: G(B^*) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$.

$J: G(A^*) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ with linearly independent coordinate functionals such that

$$[B^* y, z] - [y, A^* z] = J(z, A^* z)^* \tilde{B} J(y, B^* y)$$

on $G(A^*) \times G(B^*)$. Moreover in a Hilbert space setting ($X = Y$ a Hilbert space, $B^* = A^*$, and A symmetric) then \tilde{B} is skew-hermitian.

Proof. By Lemma 2.5 $G(B)$ is the nullspace of a functional $\tilde{J}: G(A^*) \rightarrow (G(B)^\perp)^*$. Now

$$(G(A^*)/G(B))^* \cong G(B)^\perp .$$

By (4.1)

$$(G(A^*)/G(B))^{\perp\perp} \cong (G(A^*)/G(B))^* \cong \mathbb{C}^n .$$

Hence $(G(B)^\perp)^* \cong \mathbb{C}^n$.

The components of \tilde{J} must be independent; for otherwise it would be equivalent to a functional with range of dimension $< n$. The existence of J follows by a similar argument.

Fix an element (α, β) in $G(A^*)$. Then

$$[B^* y, \alpha] = [y, \beta]$$

determines a functional whose nullspace contains $N(J)$. By Lemma 4.1 there exists $k(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{C}^n$ such that

$$[B^* y, \alpha] = [y, \beta] = k(\alpha, \beta)^* J(y, B^* y) .$$

Since the component functionals of J are independent $k(\alpha, \beta)$ is unique. A simple calculation verifies that $k: G(A^*) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ is linear. If $\tilde{J}(\alpha, \beta) = 0$, $k(\alpha, \beta)^* J(y, A^* y) = 0$ on $G(A^*)$. Since \tilde{J} is onto, $k(\alpha, \beta) = 0$. Hence $N(\tilde{J}) \subset N(k)$. Applying Lemma 4.1 again we find that $k(\alpha, \beta) = B\tilde{J}(\alpha, \beta)$ where B is a $n \times n$ nonsingular matrix.

We now show that \tilde{B} is skew-hermitian if $A = B \circ A^*$ and is defined on a Hilbert space H . To see this note that (4.1) becomes

$$[A^* y, z] = [y, A^* z] = J(z, A^* z) \tilde{B} J(y, A^* y) .$$

Taking conjugate transposes and interchanging y and z gives

$$[y, A^* z] = [A^* y, z] = J(z, A^* y) \tilde{B}^* J(y, A^* y) .$$

Hence

$$J^* \tilde{B} J + J^* \tilde{B}^* J = 0$$

which implies that $\tilde{B}^* = -\tilde{B}$. ||

4.3 Remark. Note that if A and B are Fredholm operators then (4.1) is always true; for if κ denotes the index of an operator, then

$$\begin{aligned} G(A^*)/G(B) &= D(A^*)/D(B) = \kappa(A^*) - \kappa(B) \\ &= -\kappa(A) + \kappa(B^*) = D(B^*)/D(A^*) = G(B^*)/G(A) . \end{aligned} \tag{4.2}$$

(See [8] Theorem IV. 2.3)). (4.2) also holds if A and B have a nonempty Fredholm resolvent.

This may be demonstrated by reasoning similar to Corollary 3.11.

Suppose

$$\dim D(B^*)/D(A) = D(A^*)/D(B) = n .$$

By Lemmas 2.5 and 4.2 $A = B^*|_J$ and $B = A^*|_{\tilde{J}}$ where J, \tilde{J} are boundary operators with range \mathbb{C}^n . Since A^* and B^* are operators J and \tilde{J} can be viewed as continuous operators with respect to the graph norms on $D(B^*)$ and $D(A^*)$. Thus we will write Jy instead of $J(y, A^*)$.

If $z \in \tilde{D}_H^+$ and $\psi_z \in \psi(z)$ we write \tilde{z} for $z + \psi_z$. Similarly if $y \in \tilde{D}_K^-$ means $y + \eta_y$ for some $\eta_y \in \eta(y)$. In terms of this notation we have the following generalized Green's identity extending Lemma 4.2.

4.4 Lemma. For all y in \tilde{D}_K^+ in \tilde{D}_H^+ , $-\eta_y$, and ψ_z

$$[\tilde{B}_K^+ y, z] - [y, \tilde{A}_H^+ z] = (\tilde{J}z)^* \tilde{B} \tilde{J}y$$

$$+ [\eta_y, A^* \tilde{z}] - [B^* \tilde{y}, \psi_z] .$$

Proof. By Lemma 4.2

$$[\tilde{B}_K^+ y, \tilde{z}] - [\tilde{y}, \tilde{A}_H^+ z] = (\tilde{J}z)^* \tilde{B} \tilde{J}y$$

since $\tilde{B}_K^+ y = B^* \tilde{y}$ and $\tilde{A}_H^+ z = A^* \tilde{z}$. Adding $[\eta_y, A^* \tilde{z}] - [B^* \tilde{y}, \psi_z]$ to both sides gives the result. ||

4.5 Theorem. Suppose A, B are relations such that $G(B)/G(A) = n < \infty$. Then $A \subset C \subset B$ if and only if there exists a $k \times n$ ($k < n$) matrix D of full rank such that

$$G(C) = N(D(J) \cap G(B))$$

where J is a boundary operator for A .

Proof. Suppose $A \subset C \subset B$. Then $G(C)$ is the nullspace of some nonzero boundary operator H : $G(B) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^k$, $k \leq n$. Since $N(H) \supset N(J)$ $H = DJ$ by Lemma 4.1 where D is a $k \times n$ matrix of full rank. The converse is trivial since DJ is a boundary operator. ||

It is sometimes convenient to give a "parametric" rather than a boundary operator description of extensions C between A and B^* .

4.6 Corollary. C^* is a relation between A and B^* if and only if there exists a subspace P_C of C^n such that

$$D(C) = \{y \in D(B^*): J(y, B^*y), \phi = 0; \phi \in P_C\} . \quad (4.3)$$

Proof. Let $P_C = R(D^*)$. ||

We now turn to the description of C^* . We introduce the following notation: if S is a finite dimensional space let $[S]$ signify a matrix whose columns form a basis of S .

4.7 Theorem. If $A \subset C \subset B$ then $B^* \subset C^* \subset A^*$ and

$$G(C^*) = \{(y, A^*y): [N(D)]^* \tilde{B}^* \tilde{J}(y, A^*y) = 0\} . \quad (4.4)$$

Proof. We consider only the last statement. Let $(\alpha, A^*\alpha) \in G(C^*)$. Then by Lemma 4.1 $\tilde{J}^*(\alpha, A^*\alpha)$ is a functional on $G(A^*)$ whose null space includes $N(DJ(\cdot))$. Hence on all of $G(A^*)$

$$\tilde{J}^*(\alpha, A^*\alpha) \tilde{B}J = \phi^* DJ$$

where $\phi \in C^n$, $k \leq n$. This implies

$$\tilde{B}^* \tilde{J}(\alpha, A^*\alpha) \in R(D^*) .$$

Equivalently

$$[N(D)]^* \tilde{B}^* \tilde{J}(\alpha, A^*\alpha) = 0 .$$

On the other hand if $(\alpha, A^*\alpha)$ satisfies (4.4)

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{J}^*(\alpha, A^*\alpha) \tilde{B}J(y, B^*y))^* &= J^*(y, B^*y) \tilde{B}^* \tilde{J}(\alpha, A^*\alpha) \\ &= J^*(y, B^*y) D^* \phi \\ &= (DJ(y, B^*y))^* \phi \\ &= 0 . \end{aligned}$$

So that $(\alpha, A^*\alpha) \in G(C^*)$. ||

4.8 Corollary

$$G(C^*) = \{(y, A^*y): [B^*J(y, A^*y), \theta] = 0 \text{ for all } \theta \in P_C^\perp\} .$$

4.9 Corollary. Suppose A is a symmetric relation (i.e. $A \subset A^*$) defined on a Hilbert space H and

$$\dim G(A^*)/G(A) = n < \infty .$$

Let J be the boundary operator for A . Then $A \subset C \subset A^*$ is self-adjoint if and only if there exists a $k \times n$ ($k < n$) matrix of full rank D such that

$$D = [N(D)]^* \tilde{B}^*$$

or equivalently

$$D\tilde{B}^{-1}D^* = 0$$

where \tilde{B} is the skew-hermitian matrix of Lemma 4.2.

Proof. Apply Theorems 4.5 and 4.7. It is clear that rank D must be less than n . ||

If we can find boundary operators J, \tilde{J} determining A_H and B_K as restrictions of B_K^* and A_H^* , Theorem 4.5 - Corollary 4.8 can be applied verbatim to determine all extensions between A_H and B_K^* and their adjoints. Let us assume that $D(H), D(J) \supset G(B_K^*)$. Then

$$J: = \begin{pmatrix} H \\ J \\ K \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{J}: = \begin{pmatrix} K \\ \tilde{J} \\ \tilde{H} \end{pmatrix}$$

where \tilde{K}, \tilde{H} are boundary operators determining B^* and A^* as restrictions of B_K^* and A_H^* .

Clearly the only novelty is the determination of \tilde{K} and \tilde{H} .

4.10 Lemma. Suppose $R(K) = C^k$ and $R(H) = C^n$. Then

$$\tilde{K}(y, B_K^* y) = [\theta y, [R(NoB)]] := [R(NoB)]^* \theta y . \quad (4.5)$$

$$\tilde{H}(z, A_H^* z) = [[R(NoA)], \psi_z] . \quad (4.6)$$

Proof. By definition \tilde{K} is an operator on $G(B_K^*)$ whose nullspace is exactly $G(B_K^*)$. If e_i is the i^{th} row of $[R(NoB)]^*$, choose $z_i \in D(B)$ such that

$$NoBz_i = e_i .$$

Define

$$\tilde{K}(y, B_K^* y) := \left[\begin{array}{c} \tilde{B}_K^* y, z_i \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{B}_K^* y, z_i \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{B}_K^* y, z_i \\ \vdots \end{array} \right] .$$

By Lemma 4.4

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{K}(y, B_K^* y) &= \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ [n_y, Bz_i] \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right) \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ [\theta_y, NoBz_i] \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right) \\ &= [\theta_y, [R(NoB)]] . \end{aligned}$$

(Note that \tilde{K} is well defined since $n_y - n_y' \in R(B)^\perp = N(B^*)$. If $[\theta_y, [R(NoB)]] = 0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_y \in R(NoB) &\iff \theta_y \in R(B)^\perp \in N(B^*) \\ &\iff (y, B_K^* y) \in G(B^*) . \end{aligned}$$

So that $N(\tilde{K}) \subset G(B^*)$. The reverse inclusion is trivial. This proves (4.5). The proof of (4.6) is similar and will be omitted. ||

4.11 Theorem. If C is a closed relation between A_H and B_K^* then

$$G(C^*) = N([N(D)]^* \tilde{B}^* \left(\begin{array}{c} K \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{H} \end{array} \right)) \cap G(A_H^*) .$$

Equivalently

$$D(C^*) = \{z: \tilde{B}^* \begin{pmatrix} K \\ J \\ H \end{pmatrix} z \in P_C: = R(D^*)\}$$

where \tilde{B} is the $n+m+k \times n+m+k$ nonsingular matrix given in Lemma 4.2 taking

$$"A^*":=A^*_{H} \quad "B^*":=B^*_{K}$$

$$"J":=\begin{pmatrix} \cdot & & K \\ H & & \cdot \\ \cdot & J & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ K & & H \end{pmatrix} \quad "J":=\begin{pmatrix} \cdot & & \tilde{J} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \tilde{J} & & \cdot \end{pmatrix}.$$

4.12 Example. For fixed $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, and I an interval let

$$W^{1,p}(I): = \{y: y' \text{ is absolutely continuous, } y' \in L^p(I)\},$$

$$W_0^{1,p}(I): = \{y: W^{1,p}(I): y(a) = y(b) = 0\}.$$

Define A on $W_0^{1,p}[0,1]$ by $Ay: = -iy'$ and B on $W_0^{1,q}[0,1]$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, by $Bz: = -iz'$.

Then A^* is given by $-iz'$ on $W^{1,q}[0,1]$ and B^* is given by $-iy'$ on $W^{1,p}[0,1]$. Further $A \subset B^*$ and $B \subset A^*$. Let $G = F = \emptyset$ and define

$$H: W^{1,p}[0, \frac{1}{2}] \oplus W^{1,p}[\frac{1}{2}, 1] \rightarrow \emptyset \text{ by } Hy: = y(\frac{1}{2}^+).$$

Similarly let $K: W^{1,q}[0, \frac{1}{2}] \oplus W^{1,q}[\frac{1}{2}, 1] \rightarrow \emptyset$ be given by $Ky = y(\frac{1}{2}^-)$. By the methods of

Section 3 (cf. Example 3) it is readily shown that A^*_{H} and B^*_{K} are given by $-iz'$, $-iy'$ on $W^{1,q}[0, \frac{1}{2}] \oplus W^{1,q}[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ and $W^{1,p}[0, \frac{1}{2}] \oplus W^{1,p}[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ respectively.

Clearly $\tilde{K}y = y(\frac{1}{2}^+) - y(\frac{1}{2}^-)$ and a boundary operator $J: D(B^*_{K}) \rightarrow \emptyset$ defining A^*_{H} as a restriction of B^*_{K} is

$$Jy = \begin{pmatrix} y(\frac{1}{2}^+) - y(\frac{1}{2}^-) \\ y(0) \\ y(1) \\ y(\frac{1}{2}^+) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Similarly $B_K \subset A_H^*$ is determined by

$$\tilde{J}z = \begin{pmatrix} z(0) \\ z(1) \\ z\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix}.$$

A short calculation reveals that \tilde{B} is the skew-Hermitian unitary matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \\ -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus if

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$N(D)$ is spanned by

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

and application of Theorem 4.7 gives the adjoint boundary conditions

$$-(z\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - z\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)) - z(0) = 0$$

$$-z(1) + z\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$$

for c^* .

If $G(B_K^*)/G(A_H)$ is not finite dimensional the foregoing extension theory breaks down because the linear dependence principle is not available.

We conclude this section with a new approach which works in the infinite dimensional case for extensions with closed range, and a new characterization of self-adjoint extensions in Hilbert space.

4.12 Lemma. Let S be subspace of Y^* and N_C be a closed subspace of $N(B^*)$. Let

$$D(C) := \{y \in (D(B^*) \cap N(B^*)') + N_C : [B^*y, \psi] = 0, \psi \in S\}. \quad (4.7)$$

Define $G(C)$ by B^* on $D(C)$. Then C is closed.

Proof. If $y_n \rightarrow y$ and $B^*y_n \rightarrow z$ $y \in D(B^*)$ and $z = B^*y$ since B^* is closed. Further $[B^*y, \psi] = 0 \quad \forall \psi \in S$ by the continuity of the pairing and y must lie in the closed set $N(B^*)' + N_C$.

Let S_C be a subspace of $R(N^*)$, S_C^* a closed subspace of $R(M^*)$, N_C a closed subspace of $N(B^*)$ and N_C^* a subspace of $N(A^*)$. Define

$$D(C) := \{y \in (D(B^*) \cap N(B^*)') + N_C) - S_C :$$

$$B^*y \perp S_C^* + N_C^*\} \quad (4.8)$$

$$G(C) := \{(y, B^*y) : y \in D(C)\}.$$

We call C the relation determined by S_C , S_C^* , N_C and N_C^* . Clearly $A_H \subset C \subset B_K^*$ and

$$G(C) = G(C) \sim (QS_C, 0) \quad (4.9)$$

where $C \subset B^*$ is defined relative to N_C and $N(B^*)' + N_C$ by (4.7) and Q is a projection on $N(B^*)'$. Since $G(C)$ is closed by Lemma 4.12 and (4.9) is equivalent to a direct sum, C is closed. This proves the following result:

4.13 Theorem. Let the hypotheses of Theorem 3.13 hold. Let S_C , S_C^* , N_C and N_C^* be subspaces of $R(M^*)$, $R(M^*)$, $N(B^*)$ and $N(A^*)$ such that S_C and N_C are closed. Then there exists a unique closed relation between A_H and B_K^* determined by S_C , S_C^* , N_C and N_C^* .

The following is a partial converse to Theorem 4.13:

4.14 Theorem. Suppose C is a closed relation between A_H and B_K^* then there exist closed subspaces $N_C \subset N(B^*)$, $N_C^* \subset N(A^*)$, $S_C^* \subset R(M^*)$ and $S_C \subset R(N^*)$ such that

$$S_C = \psi: D(C) \quad (1)$$

$$R(C)^\perp = S_C^* + N_C^*$$

$$N(C) = S_C + N_C \quad .$$

Moreover if C has closed range C is determined by S_C , S_C^* , N_C and N_C^* .

Proof. Set $S_C^* = R(C)^\perp \cap \overline{R(M^*)}$, $N_C^* = R(C)^\perp \cap N(A^*)$, $S_C := N(C) \cap \overline{R(N)}$, $N_C := N(C) \cap \overline{N(A)}$. Since $C \subset B_K^*$, $S_C = \psi: D(C)$. Clearly $R(C) = S_C^* + N_C^*$ and $N(C) = S_C + N_C$. However since $A_H \subset C$ and $C \subset B_K^*$

$$R(C)^\perp \subset R(A_H^*)^\perp = N(A_H^+) = \overline{R(M^*) + N(A^*)}$$

$$N(C) \subset N(B_K^*) = \overline{R(N)} + N(B^*) \quad .$$

Applying the definitions of S_C^* , N_C^* , S_C and N_C gives the reverse-inclusions. Now suppose C has closed range. Let C' be the relation determined by S_C^* , N_C^* , S_C and N_C according to Theorem 3.13. Obviously $C' = C$. Since

$$R(C')^\perp = R(C)^\perp = S_C^* + N_C^*$$

and $R(C)$ is closed, $R(C') = R(C)$. Thus $R(C') = R(C)$. From (4.8) and (4.10) $N(C') = N(C)$.

Let $(a, \beta) \in G(C')$. Then there exists $\alpha \in D(C)$ such that $(\alpha', \beta) \in G(C)$. Hence $\alpha - \alpha' \in N(C') = N(C)$. Thus $\alpha \in D(C)$ and $\beta \in C(\alpha)$.

4.15 Theorem. If C is a relation with closed range between A_H and B_K^* , C^* is a relation with closed range between B_K and A_H^* and C^* is determined by $S_C^* = S_C$, $S_C^* = S_C$, $N_C^* = N_C$ and $N_C^* = N_C$.

Proof. We verify only the last statement

(+) $\psi: D(C) := \{\psi_z: z \in D(C)\}$.

$$S_C^* := N(C^*) \cap \overline{R(M^*)} = R(C)^\perp \cap \overline{R(M^*)} = S_C^*$$

$$S_C^* := R(C^*)^\perp \cap \overline{R(N^*)} = N(C) \cap \overline{R(N^*)} = S_C^*$$

$$N_C^* := N(C^*) \cap N(A^*) = R(C)^\perp \cap N(A^*) = N_C^*$$

$$N_C^* := R(C^*)^\perp \cap N(B^*) = N(C) \cap N(B^*) = N_C^*.$$

The following result is an alternate characterization of $D(C^*)$ without the space N_C^* that is available if A is a finite dimensional restriction of B^* .

4.16 Corollary. Suppose $\dim D(B^*)/D(A) < \infty$. Then

$$D(C^*) = \{z \in \tilde{D}_H^+: \psi_z \in S_C^*; A^*z \perp S_C\};$$

$$(\tilde{J}z)^* \tilde{B}y = 0, \quad y \text{ in } D(C)\}.$$
(4.11)

Proof. If $z \in D(C^*)$, $\psi_z \in S_C^*$ and $A^*z \perp S_C$ by Theorem 4.15. If $y \in D(C)$, by (4.8) $\tilde{y} \in D(C)$ for any η_y . Similarly by Theorem 4.15 and (4.8) if $z \in D(C^*)$, $\tilde{z} \in D(C^*)$. Since C and C^* are mutually adjoint by Lemma 4.4 $(\tilde{J}z)^* \tilde{B}y = 0$ (taking $\eta_{\tilde{y}}, \eta_{\tilde{z}} = 0$). Therefore $D(C^*)$ satisfies (4.11). Conversely if z satisfies (4.11), application of Lemma 4.4 and the definitions of S_C^* and S_C gives

$$[\tilde{B}_K^+ y, z] = [y, \tilde{A}_H^+ z] = 0.$$

for all y in $D(C)$. Hence $z \in D(C^*)$.

4.17 Remark. The analogue of (4.11) can in the same way be proved for C , i.e.,

$$D(C) = \{y \in \tilde{D}_K^+: \eta_y \in S_C; B^*y \perp S_C^*\}$$

$$(\tilde{J}z)^* \tilde{B}y = 0, \quad \forall z \in D(C^*)\}.$$

We turn now to the characterization of self-adjoint extensions in a Hilbert space setting. Here the hypothesis that C has closed range is no longer needed, the next two theorems give simple necessary sufficient conditions for the existence of a rich supply of self-adjoint extensions between A_H and A_H^* .

4.18 Theorem. Let A be a symmetric operator defined on a Hilbert space H . Then if A has a self-adjoint extension C , for each closed subspace S of $\overline{R(M^*)}$ there exists a self-adjoint extension C_S of A_H such that

$$\begin{aligned} D(C_S) &= \{y \in D(C) - S: A^* \bar{y} \perp S\} \\ G(C_S) &= \{(y, A^* \bar{y}): y \in D(C_S)\} . \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

Proof. Let $A_H \subset C_S \subset A_H^*$ be the relation determined by (4.12). Then

$$\begin{aligned} [C_S y, z] - [y, C_S z] &= [A^* \bar{y}, \bar{z}] - [\bar{y}, A^* \bar{z}] \\ &= [A^* \bar{y}, \psi_z] + [\eta_y, A^* \bar{z}] \end{aligned} \quad (4.13)$$

where $\bar{y} = y + \eta_y$, $\bar{z} = z + \psi_z$ and $\eta_y, \psi_z \in S$. By (4.12) and the self-adjointness of C the right side of (4.13) is zero, showing that C_S is symmetric. Now suppose $(\alpha, \beta) \in G(C_S^*)$. Since $C_S^* = A_H^*$, $\beta = A^* \bar{\alpha}$. Further

$$\begin{aligned} [C_S y, \alpha] - [y, A^* \bar{\alpha}] &= 0 \\ &= [A^* \bar{y}, \bar{\alpha}] - [y, A^* \bar{\alpha}] - \\ &\quad [A^* \bar{y}, \psi_\alpha] + [\eta_y, A^* \bar{\alpha}] . \end{aligned} \quad (4.14)$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_\alpha &\in N(C_S^*) \cap \overline{R(M^*)} = R(C_S)^\perp \cap \overline{R(M^*)} \\ &= S \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\eta_y \in S \subset N(C_S) = R(C_S^*) ,$$

the last two terms in (4.14) vanish and hence

$$(\bar{\alpha}, A^* \bar{\alpha}) \in G(C^*) = G(C)^\perp .$$

Thus $\alpha \in D(C) - S$. Since η_y is arbitrary in S , $A^* \bar{\alpha} \perp S$. We conclude that $(\alpha, \beta) \in G(C_S)$ and that $C_S = C_S^*$. ||

4.19 Theorem. Let A be a symmetric operator defined on a Hilbert space H . Suppose C is a self-adjoint extension of A_H . Then A has a self-adjoint extension \bar{C} . Moreover if $S = R(C)$, \bar{C} is the self-adjoint extension C_s determined by C and S given by Theorem 4.18.

Proof. Define \bar{C} by

$$G(\bar{C}) = \{(\bar{y}, A^* \bar{y}) : y \in D(C)\}.$$

Obviously by $\bar{C} \supset A$. It follows at once from (4.13) that \bar{C} is symmetric since η_y , $\psi_z \in N(C) \perp R(C)$. Suppose $(\bar{a}, A^* \bar{a}) \in G(\bar{C}^*)$. Let $\psi \in \psi \in D(C)$. Then by (4.13) again

$$[\bar{C}\psi, \bar{a}-\psi] = [\bar{y}, A^* \bar{a}] = [\eta_y, A^* \bar{a}].$$

Hence

$$[\bar{C}\psi, \bar{a}-\psi] - [\bar{y}, A^* \bar{a}] = 0,$$

so that

$$(\bar{a}-\psi, A^* \bar{a}) \in G(\bar{C}^*) = G(\bar{C}).$$

We conclude that $\bar{a} - \psi \in D(\bar{C})$, $(\bar{a}, A^* \bar{a}) \in \bar{C}$. Thus $\bar{C}^* \subset \bar{C}$ and \bar{C} is self-adjoint.

Since $R(C) = R(\bar{C})$ and $R(C) \subset N(A_H^*)^\perp = R(M^*)$, S is a closed subspace of $R(M^*)$. By Theorem 4.18 there exists a self-adjoint extension C_s determined by \bar{C} and S . By (4.12) $\bar{C} = C_s$. ||

4.20 Corollary. Suppose A is a symmetric operator on a Hilbert space H with equal deficiency indices. Let $R(H)$ be a Banach space and let the hypotheses of Corollary 3.14 be satisfied. Further let S be a closed subspace of $R(H)$. Then A_H has a self-adjoint extension determined by the boundary conditions

$$[HA^*(A^* \bar{z}), \phi] = 0, \phi \in S$$

$$\bar{z} \in \bar{C}$$

where \bar{C} is a self-adjoint extension of A .

Proof. Since A has equal deficiency indices there is a self-adjoint extension \bar{C} of A . By Corollary 3.8 $A_H^* = A_H^+$. By Corollary 3.14 $M = HA^+$. Now apply Theorem 4.18.

4.21 Example. We use Corollary 4.20 to find self-adjoint extensions of A_{H_1} in Example 4.1. when $p = 2$. Here

$$A^+ = i \int_0^t (\cdot) ds$$

on $L^2[0,1]$. Further

$$\begin{aligned} [HA^+ z, \phi] &= \bar{\phi} i \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} z dt \\ &= \int_0^1 z i \lambda_{[0, \frac{1}{2}]}(t) \bar{\phi} dt \end{aligned}$$

so that $(HA^+)^* \phi = -i \lambda_{[0, \frac{1}{2}]}(t) \phi$. Since $\bar{z} = z + (HA^+)^* \phi$ is absolutely continuous

$\bar{z}(\frac{1}{2}^+) = \bar{z}(\frac{1}{2}^-)$ and we obtain $\phi = i(z(\frac{1}{2}^+) - z(\frac{1}{2}^-))$. Moreover

$$\bar{z} = \begin{cases} z + z(\frac{1}{2}^+) - z(\frac{1}{2}^-) & 0 \leq t < \frac{1}{2} \\ z(\frac{1}{2}^+) & t = \frac{1}{2} \\ z & t > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} HA^+ \bar{z} &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \bar{z}' ds \\ &= z(\frac{1}{2}^-) - z(0) \end{aligned}$$

Thus if $S = \emptyset$ applying Corollary 3.20 we find that one boundary condition is $z(\frac{1}{2}^-) = z(0)$.

Since self-adjoint extensions C of A satisfy the boundary condition $z(0) = z(1)$ we have also

$$z(0) + z(\frac{1}{2}^+) - z(\frac{1}{2}^-) = z(1)$$

so that $z(\frac{1}{2}^+) = z(1)$. On the other hand if S is trivial the boundary conditions are $z(1) = z(0)$ and $z(\frac{1}{2}^+) - z(\frac{1}{2}^-) = 0$.

The same boundary conditions for this simple example could have been determined via a straightforward integration by parts argument. Our method however is a general one and can be applied to more difficult examples which we will consider systematically elsewhere.

5.1. The Adjoint of A_H

We end the paper with some remarks on the adjoint theory of (1.1) when $r \neq 0$.

5.1 Definition. Let $A: D(A) \subset Y \times F$ and $A_H^+: D_H^+ \times F^* \rightarrow X^*$ be given respectively by $A_H y = Ay$, Hy)^t and $A_H^+(z, \phi) = A^* z$ where $\phi \in \phi(z)$.

It is trivial that A_H and A_H^+ are densely defined operators.

5.2 Lemma. $[A_H y, (z, \phi)] = [y, A_H^+(z, \phi)]$ on $D(A) \times D(A_H^+)$.

Proof. Immediate from Definition 5.1, Theorem 3.3, and the definition of an inner product on $(Y \times F) \times (Y^* \times F^*)$ (see §2). ||

The main result of this section is the following:

5.3 Theorem. $A_H^* = A_H^+$ and $A_H^{**} = A_H$.

Proof. By Lemma 5.2 $A_H^+ = A_H^*$ and $A_H \subset A_H^{**}$. Suppose $((\alpha, \phi), \beta) \in G(A_H^*)$. Then

$$[Ay, \alpha] + [Hy, \phi] = [y, \beta] . \quad (5.1)$$

On the other hand $\phi \in \phi(z)$ for some z in D_H^+ . By Lemma 5.2

$$[Ay, z] + [Hy, \phi] = [y, A^* z] . \quad (5.2)$$

Subtracting (5.2) from (5.1) we find that

$$[Ay, \alpha - z] = [y, \beta - A^* z] .$$

Thus $\alpha - z \in D(A^*)$, $\forall \alpha \in D_H^+$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= A^* z + A^*(\alpha - z) \\ &= A^*(\alpha) . \end{aligned}$$

We conclude that $G(A_H^*) \subset G(A_H^+)$. Since H is continuous on $G(A)$ when F is endowed with the weak topology, A_H^+ is easily verified to be closed. Hence $A_H^{**} = A_H$. ||

5.4 Remark. Note the adjoint theory for nonhomogenous b.v.p. is much simpler than for A_H is that A_H^+ are always closed operators and that there are no analogues of A_H^+ .

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER #2055	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD-A086371	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Notes on Generalized Boundary Value Problems in Banach Spaces, I. Adjoint and Extension Theory	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Summary Report - no specific reporting period	
7. AUTHOR(s) R. C. Brown	6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER DAAG29-75-C-0024	
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Mathematics Research Center, University of 610 Walnut Street Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 53706	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS Work Unit Number 1 - Applied Analysis	
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS U. S. Army Research Office P. O. Box 12211 Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709	12. REPORT DATE March 1980	
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)	13. NUMBER OF PAGES 35	
	15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) UNCLASSIFIED	
	15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE	
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Generalized boundary value problem, boundary operator, adjoint, ordinary differential operator with multipoint boundary conditions.		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Let $A: X \rightarrow Y$ be a densely defined closed operator where X and Y are Banach spaces. Let F be a locally convex topological vector space and $H: X \rightarrow F$ and operator such that $N(H)$ and $D(A)$ have non-trivial intersection and $D(H^*)$ is total over F . We compute A_H^* and A_H^{**} where A_H is the operator determined by A on $N(H)$ and $A_H(x) = (Ax, Hx)^t$. We also characterize certain closed extensions of A_H and the adjoints of		

ABSTRACT (continued)

these extensions. In particular application is made to the problem of determining self-adjoint extensions of symmetric operators restricted by boundary conditions in a Hilbert space.